THE CENTENARY OF AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE.

A PLAN

FOR THE

CELEBRATION

OF THE

FOURTH DAY OF JULY,

1876.

PHILADELPHIA:
COLLINS, PRINTER, 705 JAYNE STREET.
1873.

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524 Walnut Street,
Philadelphia.

To the Centennial Commission.

Gentlemen: The general idea of the celebration of the Centenary of American Independence contemplates primarily an exposition of the mechanic arts; in connection with this I have prepared a plan for the celebration of the day itself, which I have the honor to lay before you.

I propose four agencies:—

Music, Civil and Military Bodies, and Statues.

These have been the agencies of all ages and countries for the celebration of great events.

AN ORCHESTRA.

For the music I propose that the Commission authorize the formation of a colossal orchestra and chorus.

CIVIL AND MILITARY BODIES.

For the military I propose that the Commission shall invite each State and territory to select and order here one or more of its best disciplined regiments; that camping ground shall under the authority of the Park Commission be offered such regiments within the borders of the Park free, so that no expense shall be incurred to them or the States contributing to their support, beyond transportation and rations for the time they will be here.

A regiment from each State and territory would form an army of say 50,000 men, the best representatives of the physical characteristics of our race, of its courage, manliness, and discipline.

In addition to this, I propose that the Commission shall request the President to order here a considerable body from the regular army and place it under the command of its most distinguished officers; and also as many vessels of the navy as

practicable. The Commission would, by this, gain a most important addition to the completeness of this military portion of the display with no expense to the general government beyond the cost of transportation.

And to render this feature of the occasion universal in its character, the Commission should solicit the co-operation of Congress to authorize the President to extend invitations to the heads of the European, Asiatic, and Liberian governments to be present either personally or by their proper representatives accompanied by a regiment of their selection.

With this added feature our celebration would represent as well our Independence of, as our peace with, the world.

For the civic portion, the Commission should invite Masons, Knight Templars, the Cincinnati, and all kindred organizations to take part in the celebration; with their perfect organizations and large resources, they would lend, not only in numbers but in their appointment, a yet grander effect to the celebration. Many of the associations of Europe would be invited and received by these associations as their guests—the world's representatives of peace as the military bodies of war—a combination of representatives of all the forces of civilization, and human progress and power.

STATUES.

These features of the celebration thus made complete bring us to the last of the agencies I have suggested—the Statues. The chief object of the celebration being to do honor to and preserve the memory of the events and of the fathers of the Revolution, allegorical devices in bronze or stone, or the statues of the men themselves, are naturally suggested as appropriate to the event.

I propose that the Commission with the assent of the Park Commission shall receive these as the offerings of States, societies, cities, or individuals, who shall retain the property, subject only to their temporary use in giving grandeur to the celebration; after the celebration to be returned, either to be placed in the parks of their cities, in the rotundas of their State capi-

tols, or elsewhere, at the direction of their owners. The pedestals of these works should be inscribed with the date and object of their erection, so that in every State they could remain for all time an enduring and noble record of the great event, as of the patriotism of the State or its citizens.

Citizens of other countries residing here, or distinctive portions of our population, might in this manner lend great interest to the occasion.

Our German population might cause to be made a statue of the great Baron Steuben, who created the army of the Revolution. This would be a work, worthy of German wealth, taste, and whole-hearted brotherhood.

A like great work might be done by our French citizens—a statue of Lafayette of like proportions—it would be worthy of all the skill of the French artisan ; for of all men of the Revolution from other lands Lafayette was dearest to the American heart. Italians might erect a statue of Columbus, and the Spaniards, Castelar.

Our English fellow-citizens might appropriately cause to be made a statue of Lord Chatham ; our Irish fellow-citizens a statue of Montgomery.

The banking fraternity a statue of Robert Morris ; scientific men a statue of Rittenhouse ; the legal profession of the country a statue of Judge Peters or John Dickinson ; each of the States a representative man of the Revolution, or our own day ; the Societies of the Cincinnati, or the Masons, Washington ; the State of Illinois, Lincoln ; and the National Congress, to crown the work, a colossal statue of Freedom.

THE GENERAL ARRANGEMENT.

The agencies thus made complete, the civil and military organizations, the orchestra and the statues, there remains only the consideration of their appropriate use and place in the celebration.

The celebration is of American Independence, it must have its interest concentrated to America's great day of Freedom, and whatever is planned for the day must be executed before a vast

audience, say from two to five millions of men, equal in every right and privilege; it must also be free to all, and give to all equal opportunity to participate, to see and hear throughout the day; this necessarily excludes the idea of a building. I propose, therefore, to use large portions of the park as natural amphitheatres, and colossal as the carrying out of this design may at first seem, it is the only one which can give that vast audience an equal participation in the celebration.

On these grounds, let the statues of these great men be placed in situations either associated with their names, or made appropriate by their relations to each other. At Mount Pleasant, where he lived, the statue of Baron Steuben; at "the Hills," where he lived, Robert Morris; at Solitude, or Lansdowne, the home of the Penns, Lord Chatham; Franklin, near the Exposition building at Sweet Briar; at Ormiston, Montgomery; at Strawberry Mansion, Marion; at Egglesfield, on the stream he crossed in the darkest hours of the Revolution, Lafayette. At points hereafter to be determined, others of the noble line; and on George's Hill, an elevation most commanding, and overlooking an amphitheatre, from which it would be visible to an assemblage of 5,000,000 spectators, the colossal statue of freedom.

These statues should be placed in position and veiled before the close of June, 1876; at that time there should be assembled in this city as the chief actors in the celebration, the descendants of the Signers, survivors of the early days of the Republic, the President and other officers, civil and military, of the National Government, Governors of States, and other State officers, Mayors of cities, and other municipal officers, and the military and civil associations, and foreign guests, and the delegations, State, municipal, or otherwise, having charge of the statues.

What a scene would these grounds then present; in the fields around the borders of the Park, the marquees of the officers and the white tents of the soldiers gay with lines of ensigns of the various organizations and States; within the grand buildings of the Exposition, its booths, cafés, and galleries of art; on every hilltop and high plateau rising one above the other to George's Hill, the veiled figures of the statesmen and soldiers

of the Republic about to be revealed to the vast multitude once more in guise as they lived; and, above all, on George's Hill THE GREAT IMPERSONATION OF FREEDOM.

THE USE OF THE AGENCIES IN THE CELEBRATION OF THE DAY.

The morning should be ushered in by salvos of artillery: first from the State-House yard; then from the Navy Yard, and the Public Squares; from Fairmount and from George's Hill, Belmont, Mount Pleasant, Mount Prospect, and the Hills.

Peals of bells should be rung throughout the city, followed by bands playing the national airs.

An hour after, the various delegations having charge of the statues should be on their way. The Germans to the statue of Steuben; the French to the statue of Lafayette; the bankers to the statue of Morris; citizens of the several States to their statues, etc. etc. etc., each to its own. These delegations should have their own bands, orators, singers, etc.; the ceremonies, which should close with the unveiling of the statues, should necessarily not occupy more than two or three hours; so toward the hour of noon, from point to point, the eye of the spectator thronging the broad lawns and valleys and hill-tops of the Park, would see, one after another, the great men of our nation in the golden sunlight, gleaming in martial bronze or pale in immortal stone; the effect would be—the beloved and revered dead rising again before our generation.

In the meanwhile, on the hill-side, descending from the knoll at George's Hill, and where the statue of Freedom stood, and which would still remain veiled, would have assembled all those who are to constitute the central group of the celebration; at the base of the statue survivors of the revolutionary time; the President of the United States—his secretaries; and on the right and left of these invited guests; the judges of the Supreme Court and of the other Federal and State courts; the members of congress; the governors of the States and State Legislatures; mayors of the cities; these, on successive platforms, steps descending toward the great amphitheatre below. At the base of

these steps the orchestra flanked by parks of artillery; in the amphitheatre below, as in the parquet of a theatre, in solid ranks, first the soldiers, marines, and officers of the regular army and navy; then the soldiers and officers of volunteers; on either side the foreign legions; along the outer lines of these the civic organizations; around all on the plain beyond and on the hill-sides surrounding this amphitheatre, the great assemblage composed of these delegations, etc., which would be gathering larger and larger into a vast audience of the people of the nation and the world, as each successive statue was unveiled.

At the hour of twelve a discharge of thirteen cannon should be succeeded by one of the largest calibre, the signal for silence, and this should be followed by an invocation to God.

This done, the Declaration should be read. Then the orchestra should break forth in a battle piece, closing with rounds of musketry and the crash of artillery. To this should succeed the reading of the Emancipation Proclamation.

Then should the orchestra break forth with our national airs, and the veil, till then concealing the colossal group of Freedom, be drawn aside amid the clangor of trumpets and the crash of artillery and in the presence of these millions of free men.

The programme should close with a pæan of peace, introducing the national airs of all countries.

The evening should witness fireworks on a proportional scale from the several hills, lighting up the statues and filling the air with their starry rains and radiance.

THE PROGRAMME.

JULY 4, 1876.

AT SUNRISE.

The National Airs and Salutes	in	State-House Yard.
"	"	Germantown.
"	"	Navy Yard.
"	"	George's Hill.
"	"	Belmont.

The National Airs and Salutes on Mt. Pleasant.
" " Mt. Prospect.
" " The Hills.

Pealing of Bells throughout the City.

From 7 to 8 o'clock.—Line of march of the various delegations having charge of the statues, from the city to the Park.

At 9 o'clock.—Assemblage of the several delegations at the base of their statues, and opening of ceremonies of dedication.

At 11 o'clock.—Conclusion of ceremonies, and line of march of all the delegations, from their several statues, to George's Hill.

At 12 o'clock.—Order at George's Hill—at the base of the Statue of Freedom, the President of the United States and Cabinet, on either side, foreign guests and ministers

The judiciary, State and National, members of Congress, and State Legislatures.

Governors of States and mayors of cities.

The orchestra.

The military and civic bodies.

The foreign legions.

The delegations, having charge of the other statues, and spectators.

At 12 o'clock.—George's Hill ceremonies.

1. Salute of thirteen cannon.
2. Invocation to God.
3. Anthem—orchestra and chorus—"Proclaim Liberty throughout the Land."
4. The Declaration of Independence read.
5. Battle piece—orchestra—Part I. Airs of the Revolution.
6. The Emancipation Proclamation read.
7. Battle piece—orchestra—Part II. Airs of the war of 1812 and the war for the Union.
8. The unveiling of the Statue of Freedom.
9. Pæan of peace—orchestra and chorus—Airs of all Nations.
10. Benediction.

At 9 o'clock.—Pyric Fires.

ADVANTAGES OF THE PLAN.

Each State and nationality, in the dedication of its statue, will have its orators, music, and ceremonies separate, giving the widest scope and individual honor for all its wealth, genius or numbers can accomplish, and all be brought in naturally to swell and give dignity and power to the national ceremonies when they gather together for the dedication of the Statue of Freedom—a type of the structure and working of our State and National governments.

The Fathers of the Revolution will be preserved and honored in their separate dignities, and yet all be brought into a great group around and beneath the overshadowing Statue of Freedom —the great Statue which, as it were, their hands begun and ours completed.

The various States and individuals or societies will not work for the glorification of Philadelphia, or concentrate and leave here the evidences of their wealth, taste, and patriotism, but contribute to the glory of the nation, and preserve for their own permanent advantage, their own record of the great event.

Respectfully submitted,

CHARLES S. KEYSER.

March 7, 1872.

Details of the character of the proposed statues and orchestra, the mode of the assembly of the military bodies, and general effect of the plan.

A STATUE REPRESENTATIVE OF CAPITAL.

Statues are absolutely reliable items of history. They mark first the exact condition of art, and second the objects, purposes, and character of the civilization in which they have their origin. The remains of Grecian art mark better than any written history the seat of a refined civilization. The rude and bold heads and limbs gathered from the débris of

Rome, delineate an aggressive and warlike people no less certainly. So, also, the statues of the Gothic age are the types of a religion written in gloomy and grotesque characters very legibly.

Should a hundred years roll by and leave any records of this generation in bronze or stone, and these were only soldiers or inventors of machines, the future American might not inaccurately read in their remains a people doing some work of war, and for the rest saving themselves as much labor as possible; there would be nothing to indicate any particular reverence for honest toil or well-ordered wealth; we would be obliged to turn away from such bronze representatives and seek by other lights of history for the evidences of reverence for even its individual instances in our day and generation.

To no man is America more indebted for her independence than to a banker of Philadelphia, Robert Morris; and nowhere can there be found a higher type of an honest man; not that measure of honesty only, which shows an accurate balance of accounts, but that higher character which leaves the country in its time of "danger or distress," the debtor to the citizen.

Robert Morris was the millionaire of those days, and if we are to leave a record of reverence for what is honest in wealth, the millionaires of our time should make his memory endure. It has been the good fortune of Philadelphia to have seen floated successfully, and by two of her own citizens, the finances of her two great wars. Such a work should therefore begin here, but it should not end here; a statue of Robert Morris should be made the subject of a general contribution by the banking fraternity of the whole country, and should not end even there.

It is the grandest occasion the world has yet afforded to vindicate the right uses of wealth and strengthen its essential influence in human affairs. The statue should be commensurate with the occasion and indicative of the wealth of the class to which he belonged.

It might be gilt or gold electroplated over bronze. Such a statue can be made with no heavy addition to the cost of the

bronze, and it would then be almost unique and certainly most indicative of his instrumentality of power.

Let there be a ground base of iron, a pedestal of bronze, a surbase of silver electroplate on which the statue should stand.

And let the whole be colossal—such was his mind—such the working of his generous disposition—such his fortune in the height of his power—and, finally, such the fortunes of those by whom it should be made.

Let the sides of the pedestal be in alto-relievo figures illustrative of his life.

Morris in his counting-house and the motto—

"IT IS THE DUTY OF EVERY INDIVIDUAL TO ACT HIS PART IN WHATEVER STATION HIS COUNTRY MAY CALL HIM TO, IN A TIME OF DIFFICULTY, DANGER, OR DISTRESS."

Morris signing the Declaration,
With his autograph, "ROBERT MORRIS."

Washington, Judge Peters, and Morris at the Headquarters on the North River, and the motto,

"LET ME KNOW THE SUM YOU DESIRE."

Erected by the Capitalists of the World
to the memory of
ROBERT MORRIS,
The Financier of the American
Revolution.
July 4th, 1876.

A STATUE REPRESENTATIVE OF LABOR.

The erection of statues on this great occasion, not only furnishes a mode of lending the greatest effect to the celebration, but also affords the opportunity to embody in the orations, which might be made at their inauguration, an account of what the associations or States have done to advance the cause of human progress. Notably would this be the case in a statue erected by the Labor Associations.

Labor with us has achieved, through combination, a great aggressive power. If these associations would recognize the

value of such a symbol, erected on such an occasion, and to endure as a land-mark of the times, they have at command the means to erect one which would rival every other.

Subjects for such a statue readily suggest themselves out of the numerous instances of men who have notably illustrated the dignity of labor. As an illustration, let there be a massive monolithic pedestal of granite, its upper half chiseled, its lower half the rough blasted rock, or such a pedestal of half-polished casting, and a base of slag; set on this pedestal a bronze figure representing a man of any ordinary order of labor, a miner, a road-digger, a blacksmith; let him be in stature, in simplicity of attire, a nobleman of nature; his pick in his hand or his anvil by his side. What could tell a truer story of what has made America?

Or take another subject which would tell an analogous and no less honorable story. Make a pedestal of polished black Russia granite; set it on a massive base, and place on it, without any inscription, a figure of bronze.

And let that figure be Peter the Great; across his shoulder a polished edged adze of iron, at his feet a sceptre and a crown of gold; for here was a true representative of labor, who laid down his badges and robes of royalty, worked at a ship-carpenter's trade, and so by honest toil made secure the foundations of the most mighty and the most friendly empire to ourselves on earth.

But it is not necessary to go so far for equal illustrious examples. "The Helmsman of Lake Erie self-immolated at the wheel," a "way-worn emigrant, resolute, unconquerable, his wife and children by his side, fragments of a broken wagon-wheel at their feet," a simple story of the peril and suffering of the passage of the plains in the earlier times; either of these would call forth the highest order of genius to portray and make a notable work to perpetuate the story of the power, and dignity, and worth of labor in the nineteenth century.

STATUES WHICH SHOULD BE THE WORK OF THE STATES.

The statues erected by the States should be, as far as possible, of the men of the Revolution; after these men of our times; after these memorial works illustrative of the State.

In some of the States statues have been already made, which would be new to the great masses of our countrymen, and which could be used for the occasion as they are, or grouped about a central memorial of the State.

Take, as examples, the States of Massachusetts and Virginia; for Massachusetts let there be some central work; group around it as part of a general design, Webster, Warren, Mann; one or more of the great birth line of the Adamses, Andrews, and others; the central design of this memorial might be a rude semblance of Plymouth Rock, and the central figure one of the Pilgrim Fathers—this would tell her whole illustrious story.

So, Virginia, omitting for a more general honor, or for the Society of his officers or the Masonic body, her Washington, has the great figures of Henry, and Jefferson, and Randolph, and Marshall—the forerunners of the long illustrious line of that mother of States and presidents; might not these be grouped around some typical figure of a great hearted mother, proud of her heritage, jealous of her fame, true through good report and through evil to her children.

States which have produced men in our own era whose statesmanship rivals the earlier days could substitute such examples; thus New York could wisely take the nation's great citizen—Seward; and yet other States, without representative men of as great national importance, could contribute allegorical figures, emblematic of the State; and what richness of material, in marble or metal, for memorial columns or fountains, or monuments exist throughout the whole country, and what might the artistic result not be under the inspiration of so great an occasion from the varied taste of those so many nationalities gathered against the bases of the great mountains of the middle land of the Republic, and on the borders of its near and farther oceans, and over the vast savannahs and plains of the great intermediate continent.

WASHINGTON AND LINCOLN,

Two great historic figures, in the history of the country, stand out in a strong relief from the others, and occupy an intermediate position between the work of the States, and the statue emblematic of the nation. Their appropriate place would be near this great Statue of Freedom, constituting by their presence the personal connection of the past with the present—the origination and perfection of the great purpose of freedom; by whomsoever they should be erected, their place should certainly be near this statue by the nation.

THE STATUE BY THE NATION.

Passing from the States, the character of the national work must be expressive of our institutions.

A Statue of Freedom, larger and in position above all the others.

A colossal work which might be surrounded by thirteen emblematic figures, and placed on a pedestal which should have, deeply graven—

On the first face, THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE;
" second " THE EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION;
" third " THE NAMES OF THE PRESIDENTS;
" fourth " THE DATE AND PURPOSE OF THE ERECTION.[1]

And around its base the arms of the States and their names.

For the ornamentation of such a work the suggestions are exhaustless. The capital and labor of the nation; its science, art, agriculture; the natural characteristics of its great States and sections, and the eras of its progress to freedom, all appeal to the genius of the artist.

For the location of this statue, on the occasion of the ceremonies, I have suggested George's Hill; its permanent location, after the ceremonies, should be the city of Washington.

Leaving these indications of the character of the memorial

[1] Intaglios above these four sides bearing the likenesses of Jefferson, Lincoln, Washington, and Grant, would be very appropriate.

works, and the instrumentalities of their erection—States, associations, or individuals, let me say one word as to the orchestra, and then pass to the question of the assemblage of military bodies.

THE ORCHESTRA.

The orchestra, although a subsidiary feature of the occasion, must nevertheless be of consonant proportions—volumes of sound sufficiently defined and accurate are requisite; absolute fineness of finish is not possible, grandeur of effect is attainable and essential—the music of that programme must have the spirit of battle in its trumpets and drums, and in its accompaniments of artillery; it must have the echo of a great chorus of voices—what was heard for the first time in Boston in the enclosure of a vast structure, must be heard in the larger flooring and roofing of the open ground, and with a nation for an audience; qualities beyond those of the musician alone—however absolute a master he may be of his profession are required; the executive power to wield large instrumentation, and get together the material for this result, are requisites in such a leader.

THE ASSEMBLAGE OF FOREIGN LEGIONS.

It is, at last, most evidently unquestionable, that without an earnest indorsement, and the material and moral aid of the government, the celebration of the great Centenary of American Independence, cannot be made commensurate with the occasion.

And it is no less unquestionable, that the Press and the people, the State organizations also, are requiring this action by the government.

We should invite the crowned heads of Europe and Asia to take part in our celebration; such men as the courteous and kingly Marajah of Putteala, and the progressive wonder of modern civilization, the Mikiado of Japan, would excite admiration anywhere, and to these and many others we are under

personal obligations; an assurance of courtesy of respect or honor towards such personages, should be guaranteed by government invitation, that not a mere formal one but the expression of an active personal assurance that they shall be welcome here; we are strong enough to honor thrones when they are set in the hearts of their subjects. We are wise enough to recognize the fact that we are a great nation and yet one of the greater family of nations.

Certain I am that ten thousand human hearts, as free as any others in our country, would beat with joy and pride, were soldiers of the German land as our invited guests, passing along our streets—the Emperor's soldiers have many brothers here. And certain I am that a wide and general feeling of gratitude would kindle everywhere could soldiers of France stand in our midst on that great day of our freedom. And I doubt if we would question this way or the other whether they came bearing the banners of their republic, or swelling the pageantry of another and grander Napoleon—they make rapid and changeful choices of kings and presidents, but they also did help to build one unchangeable republic, and that was ours—they are the countrymen of Lafayette.

Who could not honor the regiments of King Victor Emanuel! who could not look with admiration on the soldiers of that nation, which, after a thousand years, made Rome its capital once more! And what a pageant would be theirs; their stately Roman oxen dragging their cannon, and the "old senate and people of Rome" raised once more on their standards—soldiers of a nation that ruled one world, treading the soil of this other, the genius of their countryman revealed to man.

Nor need I say what reception a regiment from Russia would receive here; common gratitude would welcome them to our shores; from the days of Jefferson to our own the sympathy of Russia for America has been without a shadow of change.

England, after long years, after treaties honorable to ourselves, and to that great nation, could come to us with welcome. Her merchants are on our streets; her manufactures in our homes, her laws in our courts, her religion in our churches, we speak her tongue, we are of her blood and lineage; we can

honor the representatives of the land of Chatham, and of our Washington's ancestral home.

I know of no nation that could not be invited to be present here by fitting representatives of its power, and none should be omitted; nor should we forget the great civilians of those nations in this invitation.

I believe that the people of America recognize that their land is the outgrowth of all the world's nations—and that to all the world's nations they are bound by ties of blood—to some by ties of gratitude—to all by solemn treaties of peace.

Let the President, therefore, invite, from every country, its prince or representative, and let him be surrounded by his proper retinue and by a regiment of his soldiers.

THE ARMY AND NAVY AT HOME.

But beyond all this let us have our own soldiers here; it is the birthday of our nation; it is the first and last gathering around the family altar for many generations; all cannot be here at one time, but there is a feasible plan by which much aid can be given to the Exposition, and at the same time all be afforded during its continuance an opportunity to be here.

Let the squadrons on distant stations be relieved and ordered to Philadelphia, so as to be here before the opening of the Exposition. This would afford one portion of the navy the opportunity to be present at the opening services. Let these in turn be relieved so as to be here before and at the close of the Exposition.

Let the same course be taken with the army, and with due regard to the most impressive display of both arms of the service on the great day of Freedom.

This disposition of the navy would have a further and great advantage; it would enable the government to afford facilities for the transportation of goods and invited guests, which would insure better than by any other mode a confidence in their care and aid in the most effective manner the purposes of the Exposition.

If foreign governments felt that our own government on this

occasion was assuming its proper personal responsibility, their subjects would far more liberally intrust their goods to the peril of the seas in their long voyage; and these facilities can be accorded with no cost to the government, beyond that incurred in performing an act of simple duty towards those in its employ. It would be an inconceivable wrong in a government which is of the people, if its one monarchic feature of military subjection should be used to deprive any one, subject to its absolute will, from sharing in the celebration. Every American, on whatever soil, will long to be one of those who in the great Centenary did homage to the memories of the men who died for our salvation from bondage. What just reason could any administration assign for the use of its power to repress this natural longing and cause so many a life-long regret.

VOLUNTEER ORGANIZATIONS IN THE CELEBRATION

The assemblage of the best disciplined regiments of the volunteer service seems also very feasible.

Let the Commission or government in order to make this display the most creditable, place itself in communication with the governors or proper officers of the volunteer organizations of the several States and territories. Let the State governments have provision made for one or more regiments to take part in the celebration, and order competitive drills from time to time before the celebration to determine the regiments which should be selected. On their assemblage in the Park, where they should have their camping ground, a general competitive drill should take place before the fourth day of July, for a flag or flags inscribed with the day and event, and they should have their places on that occasion determined by its result.

The reviews of these various arms of the service and of the foreign legions from time to time, would prove a source of great attraction.

THE GENERAL EFFECT OF THE PLAN.

It will be impossible to fully realize the effect of this plan without a knowledge of the topography of the ground and its historic connections. It is out of its fitness and its associations that the idea naturally rises.

Every portion of it is connected by historic reminiscences with the fathers of the Revolution, and the whole Park—an extent of surface approximating 3000 acres—is a series of hills and valleys; these valleys form natural amphitheatres around the hills, the whole so grouped together that each elevation is visible from another.

It will, therefore, not be the unveiling of a single monument, isolated from the rest, which will catch the eye of the vast multitudes assembled on that great day of Freedom on these grounds.

Any one who has witnessed the unveiling of a single statue of some great personage dear to the popular heart, amid music and the thunder of artillery, will remember the thrilling emotions of the hour.

The grouping of these so as to present a grand combination of such separate effects is the scenic value of the plan.